

II. REMARKS

1. Claims 1-6 are not anticipated by Chung et al. ("Chung") U.S. Patent No. 6,359,871 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

Claim 1 requires the method to be applicable to complementing a telephone connection with additional information. Chung does not disclose complementing a telephone connection with additional information. Rather, Chung discloses setting up a telephone connection, with absolutely no such thing as complementary additional information involved. For example in column 20, lines 15-30, referred to by the Examiner, Chung discloses a call setup sequence in which the initiating portable sends a call setup request message in which it announces its own identification and the identification of the called party. This is not the "additional information" claimed by Applicant that would complement a telephone connection. Both are principal basic elements of the mere process of setting up a call: the network must in all cases know who is calling whom in order to set up the call.

Claim 1 further requires the transmitting telecommunications device to compose "a signalling message" to be transmitted in association with the telephone connection, "said signalling message containing the additional information." Chung's call setup request message is not to be transmitted in association with a telephone connection. Rather, it is to be transmitted in order to set up a telephone connection in the first place. Further, since Chung does not disclose any additional information that would complement a telephone connection, it is impossible to think that Chung would somehow disclose placing such additional

information into a signalling message to be transmitted in association with the telephone connection.

The Examiner refers to the signalling messages mentioned in column 8, lines 35-50 and column 9, lines 25-45 of Chung. However, the Applicant respectfully points out that these are signalling messages between the fixed network elements, and certainly do not contain any additional information to be used to complement a telephone call.

Further, claim 1 requires "indicating, within said signalling message, the intended receiving part within the receiving telecommunication device of at least part of said signalling message. There is absolutely nothing that corresponds to this feature of Applicant's invention in Chung. Indicating the intended receiving base station or indicating the called portable terminal are the same as indicating an intended receiving telecommunications device, not indicating an intended receiving part within such a receiving device.

It may be illustrative to compare this difference to sending a letter to the USPTO. If the letter only contains an indication "to the USPTO", it indicates the intended receiving institution but not any receiving part within such a receiving institution. This is comparable to what Chung is doing: he says that "this message is meant for base station X" or "this message is meant for portable terminal Y". The present invention as claimed also requires a receiving part within the receiving device to indicate that "this message is meant for receiving part Z within portable terminal Y", which is similar to writing "to Examiner Thien Tran at the USPTO" onto the letter that is sent to the patent authority. Thus, Chung does not anticipate claim 1.

Regarding claim 2, Chung only discloses that a certain protocol (CAI) is used, not that there would indication of a certain protocol "within said signalling message" as claimed by Applicant. Chung merely describes the Common Air Interface (CAI) protocols in detail, (Col. 7, line 39), and how channel allocation for the CAI is carried out using a combination of TDMA and time division duplex (TDD). (Col. 7, lines 49-52). In Applicant's invention, the information related to the actual protocol of the information being transmitted are included in the message. (see e.g. page 5, line 19 to page 6, line 10 of the specification). This is quite different from describing a "framing structure" used in the invention of Chung. (Col. 7, line 62 to Col. 8, line 32). Chung makes no reference to including, within the framing structure, information related to the protocol used in creating the signalling message. Thus, Chung cannot anticipate claim 2.

Regarding claim 3, Chung only describes different coding schemes, not that there would indication of a certain coding scheme "within said signalling message" as claimed by Applicant. The message identification field of Chung is used to encode the actual message being sent. (Col. 8, line 46-67). It does not identify a "coding scheme" used in creation of the signalling message. In Col. 9, lines 10-30, all that is disclosed is the structure of the control field used in Chung. The control field does not identify the "coding scheme used in the creation of said signalling message" as claimed by Applicant. Thus, claim 3 is not anticipated.

Regarding claim 4, there is no teaching in Chung about a combined length of the header fields let alone that there would be an

indication of a combined length of the header fields "within said signalling message" as claimed by Applicant.

Regarding claim 6, the Examiner states that Chung discloses (fig. 3) a signalling unit with certain properties. This is not true. Fig.3 does not depict a device at all, but instead a structure of a protocol.

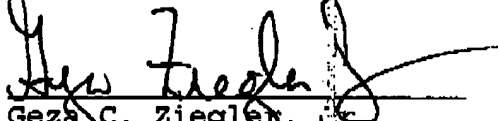
As mentioned in the disclosure of the invention, UUI is subscriber generated information (page 1, line 17), which is carried through the network transparently so that the system does not interpret or act upon UUI at all. So UUI is not an active part of call set-up, addressing, etc. but instead it is a "free rider" on signals. This detail does not directly appear in the claims, but is a general characterisation of the invention and serves well to indicate how the concepts recited in the claims are impossible to interpret so that they would read on any part of Chung.

Thus, it is submitted that Chung does not disclose or suggest each element of Applicants' invention for the reasons stated above. Therefore Chung cannot anticipate Applicants' invention under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment of \$950 for a three-month extension of time, together with any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to, Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,


Geza C. Ziegler, Jr.
Reg. No. 44,004

10 MARCH 2004
Date

Perman & Green, LLP
425 Post Road
Fairfield, CT 06424
(203) 259-1800
Customer No.: 2512

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